fees chargeable under the said Act on applications for certified copies of entries in records-of-rights maintained under the Bombay Land Record-of-Rights Act 1903 (Bombay Act IV of 1903), when such copies are required for the purpose of being filed in Court in accordance with the provisions of Section 10, sub-section (*1*), of the said Bombay Land Record-of-Rights Act, 1903.

REMITTING THE FEES CHARGEABLE ON APPLICATIONS MADE BY DISTILLERS AND WAREHOUSE-KEEPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE ISSUE OF A PERMIT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COUNTRY SPIRITS.

Govt. of India, Finance Dept., Notn. No. 4772-Exc., dated 13th August 1908, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 8413, Revenue, dated 18th August 1908, B. G. G., 1908, Pt. I, p. 1306.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications made by Distillers and Warehouse-keepers in the Bombay Presidency to the Excise Officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse for the issue of a permit for the transport of country spirits.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT VIII OF 1870.

MURDER OF FEMALE INFANTS.

PREVENTION OF INFANTICIDE AMONG THE KADWA AND LEWA KUNBIS IN THE DISTRICTS OF AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.

General Notn., dated 21st December 1870, B. G. G., 1870, Pt. I, p. 1346.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that measures for the prevention of Infanticide shall be taken under the provisions of Act VIII of 1870 in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira as regards the Kadwa and Lewa Kunbis.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, ETC., AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE KADWA AND LEWA KUNBI CASTES IN AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA DISTRICTS.

Govt. of India Notn. No. 1931 A, dated 15th April 1871, republished in Govt. Notn., dated 26th April 1871, B. G. G., 1871, Pt. I, p. 479.

Under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants), the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following Rules, drawn up by the Government of Bombay under the provisions of Section 2 of that Act:—

Rules made under Section 2, Act VIII of 1870, and applied, as per Notification dated 21st December 1870, in the General Department, published in the Bombay Government Gazette *of the 22nd December 1870, page 1346, to the Lewa and Kadwa Kunbi castes in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, under the Government of Bombay.*

Murder of Female Infants.]

1. For the purposes of Act VIII of 1870 there shall be formed, in each of the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, an Infanticide Fund which shall consist of—

I.	Fees for the registration	of births	of members of the castes of Kadwa and Lewa Kunbis residing in any portion of the above districts.
II.	Do.	of deaths	
III.	Do.	of betrothals	
IV.	Do.	of marriages	

2. In each táluka there shall be one or more officers appointed by Government, who shall be styled Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages in the Kadwa and Lewa Kunbi castes. Each Registrar shall hold his office in such places as the Collector of the District may appoint. He shall register in such books and according to such forms as may be ordered by the Collector, all notices of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages and re-marriages, in the above castes, as may be brought to him by members of those castes for registration. He shall receive the authorized fees and credit them to the Infanticide Fund in such way as the Collector may direct. He shall immediately report to the Collector, or to such officer as he may name, all unregistered births, deaths, betrothals, marriages and re-marriages which may come to his knowledge. He shall, on receiving the report of the death of a female child, proceed immediately to the house in company with the village Police Patil or a Police Officer not below the grade of Head Constable. If they be satisfied that the death arose from natural causes, the Registrar shall give a written permission to remove the body for burial or cremation. If either the Registrar or Police Officer entertain any doubt, the matter shall be handed over to the Police Officer for disposal according to law.

3 It shall be the duty of the undermentioned persons, members of the Kadwa and Lewa Kunbi castes, and resident at the time in the above districts, to report as below to the Registrar of the Táluka or Town in which he may be resident, the fact of any birth, death, betrothal, marriage, or re-marriage, which he is hereby liable to report.

Birth.—The father of the child: in his absence, the nearest male relative; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative so present.

Death.—Of a child, as for a birth. Of an adult female, the husband: in his absence the nearest male relative on the husband's side; if none present in the village or town, then the nearest female relative of the wife so present.

The above births and deaths to be reported within 12 hours of their occurrence, except the deaths of female children, which must be reported within one hour; and no such female child shall be removed for burial or cremation, without the written permission of the Táluka or Town Registrar.

Betrothal.—The parents or nearest of kin of bride and bridegroom, with said bride and bridegroom, and with a copy of the contract of betrothal (Vihwa Lekh) within 48 hours of the making of the contract.

Marriage.—The same as for betrothal.

Re-marriage.— The bride and bridegroom within 48 hours.

4. The undermentioned fees shall be paid by the above-mentioned persons at the time of reporting the above births, deaths, betrothals, marriages and re-marriages.

Birth, 4 annas.
Death, 4 annas.
Betrothal, 1 Rupee from the parents of the bride,
1 Rupee from those of the bridegroom.
Marriage, do. do.
Re-marriage, 1 Rupee from the bridegroom.

5. It shall be the duty of every male member for the above castes to furnish to such person as Government may direct, in any form approved by Government, any information it may require as to the number, age, sex, &c., of members of his family, or of his caste, living in his house or under his control.

6. Should Government consider necessary, for the purposes mentioned in Clause 3 of Section 2 of Act VIII of 1870, that any Police force in excess of the ordinary fixed establishment, or any officers or servants be entertained, it shall be lawful for the Collector to assess on the class, family, or persons, among whom the above Police officers or servants are to be employed, the amount of pay for such Police officers and servants as Government may from time to time fix. The assessment shall be levied as a revenue demand by the Collector.

7. *Scale of expenses to be incurred for the celebration of marriages, and any ceremony or custom connected therewith, among the Kadwa and Lewa Kunbi castes. (Superseded by Notifications No 382, dated 29th January 1889, and No. 1043, dated 12th March 1890, printed below.)*

RESCINDING THE ABOVE RULES EXCEPT AS TO THE LEWA KUNBI CASTES.

General Notn., dated 18th September 1873, B. G. G., 1873, Pt. I, p. 786.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to declare that the Rules[1] made under Section 2 of Act VIII of 1870, and published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, page 453, dated the 15th April 1871, are rescinded, except in so far as they apply to the registration of births, deaths, betrothals, marriages and re-marriages amongst persons belonging to the Lewa Kunbi castes.

2. The duties of Registrar shall be performed by the Villlage Accountant or Talâti, or such other persons as the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint; and no fees whatever shall be payable on registration.

RULES FOR REGULATING MARRIAGE EXPENSES AMONG THE LEWA KUNBIS OF THE KAIRA DISTRICT.

Notn. No. 382, General, dated 29th January 1889, B. G. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 76.

The following rules for the regulation and limitaion of marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbis of the Kaira District, having been confirmed by the Governor General of India in Council under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1870, are hereby published for general information.

These rules shall come into force on the 1st of February 1889, and shall apply to the Lewa Kunbis in all villages of the Kaira District.

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(1) These rules were republished at page 479, *B. G. G.*, 1871, Pt. I, and are printed at page 78, *supra*.

Rules.

The following shall be the scale of expenses to be incurred for the celebration of marriages and any ceremony or custom connected therewith, and no other payment of any description shall be made or received :—

I.—The "Parthan" or dowry paid by the father or guardian of the bride shall not be more than from Re. 1 to Rs. 251.

This shall include—

(1) The "Chandlo" (the payment the acceptance of which signifies completion of the betrothal);

(2) The "Was-ant" or deposit on behalf of the bride;

but shall not include payments on account of "Abab" or miscellane perquisites.

II.—These ("Abab") payments shall be restricted as follows, *viz.* :—

Re. 1 to Rs. 14-8 by the father of the bride and Re. 1 to Rs. 30-8 by the father of the bridegroom.

III.—The "Ján" or marriage party and expenses thereof shall be restricted to the following :—

The said party shall not exceed 100 persons and 10 carriages, and not more than three dinners and two morning meals shall be provided. For the entire period of the halt the allowance of grain for horses and bullocks shall not exceed 10 lbs. for each of the former and 7½ lbs. for each of the latter.

Only sons-in-law shall be entitled to presents on this occasion, and such presents shall not exceed Rs. 2 to each person.

[a]IIIA.—In the case of any marriage between a male member of a Leva family belonging to any of the villages mentioned in the margin and a female member of some family belonging to any other village in Kaira, the number of a marriage party under Rule III shall not exceed twenty persons and two carriages; and not more than one dinner and one morning meal shall be provided.

Nadiád, Káramsád, Ode, Utersumda, Sonao, Alindra.

IV.—The cost of the marriage feast to the members of the bride's family shall not exceed Rs. 125.

V.—On the occasion of the first visit of the bride to her husband's house the expenditure shall be restricted as follows :—

(1) Re. 1 to Rs. 11 on account of "Kothla" (money presented in a small bag or purse).

(2) Re. 1 to Rs. 3 in all as "Dakshina" (gifts) to the bride's attendants.

(3) Not exceeding Rs. 3 for oil, spices and supári (betelnuts) for the use of the bride.

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[a] This rule was added by Govt. of India, Home dept., Notn. No. 682, dated 3rd October 1889, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 4214, General, dated 9th October 1889, *B. G. G.*, 1889, Pt. I, p. 859.

VI.—On the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house presents may be sent not exceeding Rs. 3 in value and the "Dakshina" (gifts) to the bride's attendants shall not exceed Rs. 1-8.

VII.—On the occasion of the first visit to the bride's house the presents or "Chállá" may be as follows :—

To the bridegroom, from Re. 1 to Rs. 15.

To the bridegroom's father, mother, sister, grandfather and grandmother, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each.

VIII.—On the marriage of the first daughter the expenditure shall not exceed—

Re. 1 to Rs. 75 for "Mámeroo" (or marriage present);

Re. 1 to Rs. 25 for "Chuda" and "Panetar" or bangle, etc., for the bride;

and on the marriage of any other child the expenditure shall not exceed Rs. 10 on all accounts.

IX.—On the occasion of the death of the bridegroom's father, mother, grandfather or grandmother, or of the bride's father or mother, the claims on the bride's family shall be limited to—

Re. 1 to Rs. 11 on account of both "Paghdi Shela" and "Báras" (condolatory presents of a turban and cloth, etc.), and Re. 1 for "Kogla" (present on the occasion of a condolatory visit).

X.—On the occasion of the husband's death the amount to be given on account of "Poth" and "Chhábdi" (mourning dress, etc.) shall not exceed Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 respectively.

XI.—On account of "Chithi" (mourning notes sent on the occasion of a death to the women of the family) the expenditure shall not exceed Re. 1 to each individual or Rs. 75 in all.

XII.—Nothing in the above rules shall prevent the acceptance of customary presents of sweetmeats, etc., on the usual occasions, or of such assistance or allowance as the bride's father may wish to give or make when his daughter and her husband set up house for themselves: provided that such gifts shall not be claimable under any pretext, and that they shall not be used by, or applied for, the use or benefit of the bridegroom's father.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE MARRIAGE EXPENSES OF THE KADWÁ KUNBI CASTE IN THE AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA DISTRICTS.

Notn. No. 1043, General, dated 12th March 1890, B. G. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 212.

In supersession of Government Notification No. 473, dated 29th January 1890, the following amended rules for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadwa Kunbi caste in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, which have been confirmed by the Governor General in Council under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1870, are hereby published for general information.

These rules shall come into force from date of their publication, and shall apply to the Kadwa Kunbis in all villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts:—

"1. The chánllo to be given at betrothal by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom shall not exceed Re. 1 and seven sopáris or betelnuts.

"2. The marriage chánllo to be paid by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 101, and one rupee on account of the fee to the Unja Máta shall be deducted from the amount so paid.

"3. The value of the cocoanuts to be distributed among the marriage procession or at other places on the occasion may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 10.

Mosálu is a marriage present by the bride's maternal relations.

"4. The expenses of the 'Mosálu' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 10 on all accounts [a] *or from all sources.* [a]

Chhedo Jhaláman means the ceremony when the bridegroom touches the fringe of his mother-in-law's dress.

"5. The payment on account of 'Chhedo Jhaláman' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 2.

Mahi Mátlu is the gift of an earthen pot with eatables at the time of the departure of the bridegroom's party after the marriage is over.

"6. The payment on account of 'Mahi Mátlu' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Purat means the gift of metal vessels at the departure of the bridegroom after the marriage is over.

"7. The payment on account of 'Purat' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Page Payanu means a gift to be paid at the time of prostration of the bride before her mother-in law.

"8. The amount to be paid to the bride's mother-in-law on account of 'Page Payana' may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 7.

"9. Not more than 5 Dasaiyán or dinner parties shall be given by the bride's family to the bridegroom's and the number of guests at each shall not exceed 25.

[b] But if the bride's family prefer to give only one dinner party, then the total number of guests may be 125, but shall not exceed that number, and, in addition, a dinner may be given on the marriage day at which the number of guests shall not exceed 25: children under the age of ten shall not be counted as guests. All the persons partaking of the dinner shall be considered guests until the contrary is proved, and the burden of proof shall lie on the principal male relative or guardian in the bride's or bridegroom's family.[b]

"10. The expenses of the Ján or marriage party going to the bride's village and defrayed by the bride's family may be Re. 1, but shall not exceed Rs. 30, besides not more than five dinner parties as mentioned in Rule 9, provided that if the party stays longer, more dinner parties may be given on condition that the total number of meals given does not exceed 150.[c]

[a–a] These words were added by Notn. No. 409, General, dated 30th January 1891, *B. G. G.*, 1891 Pt. I, p. 92.

[b–b] This addition to Rule 9 was made by Notn. No. 409, General, dated 30th January 1891, *B. G. G.*, 1891, Part I, p. 92.

[c] The figure "150" was substituted for "125" by Notn. No. 409, General, dated 30th January 1891, *B. G. G.*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 92.

"11. The amount to be paid on all accounts to the bridegroom's friends on the occasion of the bride's going to her husband's house with her first child may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 11. Besides this the bride's father may give a present of clothes and ornaments.

"12. The 'Nátra' chánllo to be given by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom or to the bridegroom himself may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 100. Ornaments should be bought with this money which will be the wife's property during her life and after her death will belong to her husband

"13. The father or guardian of the bride shall not take any money from the bridegroom or from the parents or guardian of the bridegroom or guardian of the bridegroom* on account of giving his daughter.

*S. O.

"14. On any occasion when the bridegroom is invited to his father-in-law's house the amount to be paid to him as 'Págdi†' shall not exceed Rs. 2. He shall not take with him more than five men.

†Lit. Turban.

"15. Nothing in the above rules shall prevent the acceptance of customary presents of sweetmeats, etc., on the usual occasions or of such assistance or allowance as the bride's father may wish to give or make when his daughter and her husband set up house for themselves; provided that such gifts shall not be claimable under any pretext and that they shall not be used by or applied for the use or benefit of the bridegroom's father.

"16. (*a*) When a person marries a second wife, the amount of chánllo shall not exceed Rs. 100.

(*b*) When a person marries a second wife *during the life-time of the first*, the chánllo paid by the relations of the second wife may be Re. 1, but shall not exceed Rs. 5, and no other payment on any account whatever shall be made or received by either party.

(*c*) In such cases reasonable maintenance shall be allowed to the first wife according to her husband's means, and he shall also give her ornaments worth not less than Re. 1, and not exceeding Rs. 100.

"17. In case of Bahina-var marriages the chánllo shall not exceed one rupee.

"18. Every betrothal or marriage or nátra shall be reported to the Taláti for registration without fee and the amount of the chánllo agreed upon shall be stated at the same time.

[a] The report shall be made within a week of the betrothal or marriage or nátra, and the father or guardian of the bride shall be responsible for making it, and if he omits to do so, the father or guardian of the bridegroom, or if he be of full age, the bridegroom himself shall also be responsible.[a]

[a—a] This addition to Rule 18 was made by Notn. No. 403, General, dated 30th January 1891, *B. G. G.*, 1891, Pt. I, p. 92.